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October 18, 1950

# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Marginal Column

By NORA BELOFF

THE Soviet Foreign Minister, M. Andrei Vishinsky, has launched a strictly verbal peace offensive which has put the American and British governments in a difficult position. As American and British diplomats see it, there is no evidence whatever either at Lake Success itself or in the international danger-spots — Austria, Berlin, Yugoslavia and the Far East — that the Russian aspirations have been in the least deterred by the resounding American victory in Korea. During public debates here the Russians have reiterated the familiar "peace plan" which calls for disarmament without international inspection and the outlawing of atomic weapons, generally known to be the one military item in which the Americans are still ahead. In working committees, political, economic, social and judicial, the Soviet bloc — Russians, Czechoslovakians, Ukrainians, Byelorussians, Poles — have stuck doggedly to their unanimous "vet."

YET, having said all this, it is still possible for old-timers at Lake Success to sense a distinct change of atmosphere. Publicly and privately Vishinsky and his friends have gone round saying in a non-committal way that they are quite sure that disputes between the United States and Russia could be settled by negotiation. The slightest reference from the Russian camp to the vital question of peace or war is guaranteed headline after headline in American newspapers.

WHAT has been worrying the American government about all this is that though apparently it does not represent any change in Soviet intentions — the trouble spots are as troublesome as ever — it may very well prove a considerable change in the Russian attitude. Until the Korean crisis the most popular item of public policy were lower taxes and a balanced budget. For these purposes Congress was planning a substantial cut in foreign, military and economic aid programmes and in defence expenditure. The Korean crisis transformed the public and Congressional temper on a scale that astounded foreign observers. Americans talked war, hoarded for war, and resigned themselves to paying for war. Billions of dollars were voted instantaneously by both Houses of Congress for enlarging the U.S. armed forces and strengthening America's allies. The government felt free to make unprecedented commitments in Atlantic Pact defence planning, and plans were drawn up for the first time in history whereby the Americans would keep a large standing army in Western Europe. There is no doubt that the Truman government would be delighted to switch these vast resources back from war to peace. What troubles the American leaders now is not that the Russians might make peace (which they cannot believe) but that they might talk peace and in doing so pull the American public and the American Congress back into their pre-Korean sense of complacency. This alone would be enough to thwart Dean Acheson's hopes for reinforcing collective security and building up sufficient strength to compel the Russians to modify not only their phrases but also their deeds.

U.S. EGYPT TALK  
WASHINGTON, Tuesday (AP) — Secretary of State Dean Acheson and the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohammed Saad el Din, had an hour-long conference today which Mr. Acheson described as "having covered a considerable range of questions" involving their respective countries.

## South 16 Kms. From Capital

TOKYO, Tuesday (AP). — American and South Korean columns tonight slashed through shattered Communist remnants within 16 kms. of the North Korean capital, Pyongyang.

## Outpost Evacuation Halted by Typhoon

SAIGON, Tuesday, (Reuters). — A typhoon today planned down all planes evacuating civilians from Langson, the last French stronghold on the Chinese frontier.

Langson is the southernmost of a chain of frontier fortress towns, of which the French have within a month quit four of the biggest under Vietnamese pressure — Chongqing, Dongkhe, Thakhe and Nakhon.

(In Paris, French deputies, alarmed at the grave setbacks in Indo-China, were expected to press today for a full debate in the reconvened National Assembly.)

French Army strategist General Alphonse Juin, Commander of French North African Forces, arrived by air in Saigon today, accompanied by M. Jean Letourneau, Minister for French Associated States.

They will confer with Army and civil assistants for about ten days in order to prepare a report for submission to the French Cabinet on their return to France.

French Army H.Q. in Indo-China said today that air reconnaissance had disclosed insurgents massing near the China border, the military situation was otherwise unchanged.

The typhoon had cut the border highway in several places as well as halting the flight of evacuees from the frontier area to the rice-growing delta round Hanoi, the Tonkin capital.

## US Approves French Armed Forces Plan

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuters). — The United States yesterday expressed its approval in principle of the French government's plans to increase its forces in Europe to ten divisions by the end of 1951.

It assured French government representatives here of financial assistance from the United States towards the costs of these forces.

Mr. Acheson made these views known at yesterday's meeting between representatives of the French and American governments which continued discussions of military and financial problems connected with France's rearmament programme for 1951.

At the same meeting, the United States delegation suggested several ways by which the estimated costs of France's rearmament programme could be reduced during the 1951 fiscal year.

The U.S. expressed reservation on France's spending large sums on building four aircraft carriers. The American view was that under a balanced collective force carriers could be supplied by Britain and the U.S. leaving France to concentrate on ground forces and smaller naval craft.

## Top U.S., U.S.S.R. Men Talk Secretly

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (UPI). — Private talks were held here this morning between Mr. John Foster Dulles, American State Department adviser, and M. Andrei Vishinsky, Russian Foreign Minister and U.N. representative respectively.

After the meeting, Mr. Dulles told reporters: "We talked over some of our differences regarding U.N. action for a peace resolution. There was a full and frank exchange of views without positive results, other than a better understanding of our respective positions."

## AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Soviet Union has asked for a meeting of the Security Council today and is expected to propose an Indian as Secretary-General of the United Nations.

## Truman Accepts War 'For Liberty,' Offers Asia Help

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday (AP). — President Truman tonight in a nation-wide broadcast that the U.S. will not hesitate to go to war to resist aggression and defend "our liberties."

He challenged the Soviet Government to lift the "iron curtain" and "take other steps towards peace."

"We hate war, but we love our liberties," the President declared.

The President accused Russia of tactics which "imposed an increasing strain on the fabric of world peace."

"We know that the peoples of Asia cherish their freedom and independence. Our men are fighting the new Asia to help secure the freedom and independence of a small nation which was brutally attacked."

This statement seems broad enough to cover defense of Indonesia and Formosa.

Answering Russian propaganda in the Far East, President Truman offered "full partnership to the peoples of Asia in building their living standards."

He said he went to see General MacArthur because the latter had information at his fingertips which can be of help to all of us in deciding the right policies in these critical times.

We discussed the need for an early Japanese peace treaty. On Korea Mr. Truman said, "It is fortunate for the world that we had the right man for the job, a very great soldier."

## Reserve Brigade Digs In for Battle

By VICTOR PERLSTEIN

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — In an operation somewhat reminiscent of the Haganah days, Reservists assembled at secret points outside the city in the small hours of this morning.

After midnight, the deserted blacked-out city streets echoed to the footsteps of soldiers who had received secret orders within the previous 24 hours.

By 3.30 this morning a complete brigade, in uniform, and carrying personal kit, had assembled outside the city. By dawn, the men had marched through the backroads and fields to outlying groves, and bivouacked in battalion formation.

Less than five hours later arms and battle equipment had been distributed and signed for by all the soldiers. Within another hour headquarters, medical, supply, technical, signal, and other units had set up their posts and were stocked with communications facilities and other equipment required under field conditions.

Infantry Digs In  
By the time newsmen and photographers, who had followed the operation from the beginning, left the field at nine o'clock this morning, the reservists had begun to dig in. Tomorrow, or possibly earlier, they will set out to meet the "enemy."

The operation, described by the youthful brigade commander as an "experiment," had proved that civilian Reservists in brigade strength can be put into the field, ready for battle within a shorter time than expected. Whether they were fit for battle after the all night and all day assembly operations was yet to be seen, he said.

Interference with civilian life has been kept to the minimum. A small number of civilian trucks have been commandeered. The assembly itself had been accomplished without the use of the main roads, and without the population sensing any movement at any point.

Each man in the present case had personally received his orders to report from his next highest in command, who in turn had received the orders from his commander. Other units throughout the country had received their notices through public announcements.

Observing the manoeuvres together with foreign and local pressmen were Lt. Col. Peter Fuchs, Chief, and Major Joseph Avner, British and U.S. Military Attaches.

## Knesset Defeats Interim Mapai Cabinet, Old Gov't Continues

No immediate solution to the cabinet crisis appeared on the horizon as the Knesset remained in session in Jerusalem until the small hours of the morning. The House was about to adjourn until Monday without approving a cabinet to replace the four-party coalition which fell on Sunday. Mr. Ben Gurion's proposal for an all-Mapai cabinet for the interim until new elections are held was defeated by 57 votes to 43 with eight abstentions. The Speaker, Mr. J. Sprinzak, then announced that the outgoing government will remain in office.

## Eban Rejects Egypt's Charges, Calls Suez Blockade a War Act

By a Special Correspondent.

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday. — Mr. A. Eban described the four Egyptian charges against Israel in the Security Council last night as "utterly false," and termed their submission an act of international discourtesy and misconduct.

The Council adjourned late last night after hearing the Egyptian charges of violations of the armistice and the reply of Israel's U.N. delegate.

Mr. Eban described the Egyptian Suez blockade as a virtual act of war from the standpoint of international law. He said that the Arab states had refused to make peace, and that Israel had no alternative but to maintain the Jerusalem bridge toward armistice, although the Arabs were now backing away at its very foundation. He cited the Suez blockade as a case in point.

The Israeli representative challenged the Egyptians to submit the complaints about El Ajala and Majdal to the Mixed Armistice Commission, as they have pledged themselves to do. The failure to list a date for the charges was understandable, he said, since the alleged infractions had never taken place.

Recalling Mahmoud Fawzi Bey's use of the word "aggression," Mr. Eban said that Fawzi was an authority on the matter, having favoured aggression every time it was discussed at the Council.

Regarding the alleged expulsion of Beduin, Mr. Eban cited the Mixed Armistice Commission and the Special Commission.

One of the primary motives behind the "aggression" was to "make room for the 'hordes of invaders' from abroad." The Egyptian complaints, he said, had been confirmed by "competent commissions of the United Nations — the Mixed Armistice Commission and the Special Commission."

He said a cable addressed to him from the minister of Jordan had revealed that about 237 Arabs had been expelled from Palestine into Jordan only a few days ago.

"This morning," said Fawzi Bey, "I received a cable from my government containing the report from a United Nations Commission stating that 270 Arabs had been expelled from the demarcation line while on October 12 another 223 had been forced into Egypt."

Mr. Eban said that the "aggression" was to "make room for the 'hordes of invaders' from abroad." The Egyptian complaints, he said, had been confirmed by "competent commissions of the United Nations — the Mixed Armistice Commission and the Special Commission."

## Sharett Stays On

LAKE SUCCESS, Tuesday (UPI). — Mr. Moshe Sharett said here today that he intended to remain in the U.S. "for the time being" and to carry on in charge of Israel's foreign policy despite the government crisis.

Mr. Sharett said that the failure of the Government should not affect him until new elections were held.

## Arrests in Syria After 'Jordan Plot'

DAMASCUS, Tuesday (UPI). — Syrian army officials announced today that they had "smashed a Syrian-Hashemite Jordan plot" to "create bloody disorders as a prelude to overthrowing the government."

A communique said that police and soldiers have arrested 30 pro-Hashemite Muslim associates of the exiled President Shukri al-Kuwatli who sought to create a "greater Syria" headed by Abdullah. The arrests followed an investigation into the attempted assassination of "a high ranking army officer."

## Economic Blockade Of Israel Planned

BAHQAAD, Tuesday (Reuters). — Iraq today put before the Arab League a plan for a tighter economic blockade of Israel. She wants it approved and implemented immediately.

A spokesman said the government was convinced the most damaging weapon against Israel was the blockade, especially of foodstuffs and raw materials.

## Yadin Reports To President

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Chief of Staff, Rav-Alof Yigael Yadin, called on President Weizmann this afternoon to report on the progress of the manoeuvres. He gave the President a picture of the background of the operations, of results so far achieved and of the future programme.

Throughout the day the Chief of Staff and his Deputy, Ahoef M. Maklef, visited a number of Regular and Reserve units.

The Air Force continued its regular patrols including "armed reconnaissance and ordinary photo-reconnaissance," he stated. (See Manoeuvres, Page 3)

## LONDON CRASH KILLS 27

LONDON, Tuesday (UPI). — Twenty-seven persons were killed today when a plane crashed on the outskirts of London. Of the 23 adult and young passengers and five crew of the plane, there was only one survivor, the Ministry of Civil Aviation reported.

The twin-engine British European Airways machine had taken off from London for Renfrew, Scotland. Engine trouble developed soon after the take-off and the pilot tried to get back to Northolt on one engine. He crashed in a London suburb.

## STOP PRESS

Ben Gurion to Hand Back Mandate Today

The House voted to dissolve the Knesset at 2.10 this morning by a vote of 53 to 44. The minority had earlier backed a motion by Mr. Lucet Rokach (General Zionists) fixing the election date as January 23. The majority solution fixed no date but delegated the Legal Committee to submit an election law within a fortnight.

Before the House adjourned until Monday, Mr. Ben Gurion said he would return his mandate to the President today. He added that he could not agree to head a government which did not have the confidence of the Knesset.

The Orthodox Bloc who had yesterday asked the Prime Minister to give them two weeks grace to consider his proposed cabinet changes this morning made an 11th hour attempt to postpone the voting on the dissolution. A motion by Mr. M. D. Levinstein to postpone the voting was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

The final two hours after midnight were unusually heated, as the House wrangled over procedure in the voting and there were ill-tempered exchanges on the status of the ministers who resigned. It was finally made clear that the members of the Government retained their status and duties as Ministers — but that Mr. Ben Gurion in presenting a new proposed cabinet did not appear as Prime Minister but as a member of the Knesset invited by the President to form a Cabinet.

According to sources close to the Prime Minister, Mr. Ben Gurion was particularly angry with Mr. Rosen because the Progressives leader had notified him that he was not joining the Government only a few minutes before he appeared in the House on Monday to request a vote of confidence.

Mr. Ben Gurion said it was unfair of ministers who would fight the Government in the election campaign to retain their cabinet seats without sharing responsibility.

The Prime Minister had said that under the law the outgoing government must remain in office until a new cabinet was approved. There was nothing, however, to prevent individual ministers from resigning, he said. He thought it was the only proper thing for them to do.

Personally Responsible  
Mr. Ben Gurion took exception to the assertions by Rabbi Abraham Shaag (Orthodox Bloc) and Mr. Moshe Ben Ami (Sephardim) that he had acted rashly in dissolving the cabinet. Explaining that he was not acting on instructions from his party, he said the responsibility was his personal responsibility and he felt responsible to the people as a whole.

He defended his actions during the negotiations. He said he had decided to enlarge the cabinet to 13 by the inclusion of a non-partisan to avoid upsetting the political key in the government. The selection of the man was the personal responsibility of the Prime Minister, he said. He upheld his refusal to discuss his plans with the Orthodox Bloc last Wednesday night because he had not yet submitted them to the Government, and he denied having

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## To Soldiers of

קרפיון חי  
(Karpion Hai)  
In conformity with urgent orders from General Headquarters all reserve soldiers whose code sign is KARPION HAI

קרפיון חי  
will report immediately.

## DON'T DISCUSS MILITARY MATTERS WITH SOLDIERS

The soldier is the motive power of the State's defence while you, Mr. Citizen, are the backbone of its security. If the foundation is laid, of what use is the motor? Every pointless conversation, all small talk, are apt to threaten that foundation. Don't ask a soldier any questions concerning military matters, be they manoeuvres, parade orders, or where camps or air fields are situated. The enemy has long ears.

In days of calm, just like in days of war — Mum's the word.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH  
Ministry of Defence.

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NATPA: Today, Wednesday, from 10 a.m. — 12.30 noon, at the Bank's office, The Anglo-Palestine Bank Building, 33 Herzl Street, Hadar HaCarmel.  
NATHANYA: Tomorrow, October 19, 1950, from 10.30 — 11.30 a.m. at the offices of The Anglo-Palestine Bank.











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Wednesday, October 18, 1950  
Heshvan 7, 5711, Maharran 6, 1378

THE Government crisis has crowded the autumn manoeuvres out of the news. They are designed to test our readiness for war, and their fundamental importance is apparent. During the last year there has been a basic reform in our military structure: a Regular Army has been established, and a much larger Reserve Force organized. The time had come to try out these new defences. The discovery of mistakes and shortcomings has a positive and not a negative value. Field Marshal Montgomery underlined the point after his full-dress rehearsal for D-Day, when he said that they had gone off amazingly well because so many mistakes were revealed.

MOCK WAR

The main objective is to find out how quickly we can gather our forces and place them in fighting position and to determine their mobility. If we can deploy them in a minimum space of time, the adverse element of surprise is eliminated. It was also necessary to find out if the General Staff could handle large units in the field in contrast to the smaller detachments which we had performed to use in the War of Liberation and how these more powerful formations would co-operate with the technical services. The endurance and training of the individual soldier is under observation, too, and, all in all, the conditions of actual warfare are being reproduced as faithfully as possible.

Three main reasons determined the timing of the manoeuvres: the delay until the first stage in the calling-up of the Reserves was over; the approach of the winter rains and the Third Maccabiah with its claim upon public time and attention. Despite the Arab radio, it is improbable that any serious body of opinion in the neighbouring territories regards the manoeuvres as anything more than a show. We have just as much reason to pretend alarm over the simultaneous manoeuvres of the Egyptian army as sources in Beirut or Amman have to report that Israel is making ready for a recession. The foreign military attaches, who must be presumed to be following the course and character of the manoeuvres attentively, will know how to dispel such ideas, certainly the United Nations observers in Jerusalem can be under no illusion. For those who dream of a Second Round, the autumn manoeuvres have an important lesson: in Zion there dwell a people ready and able to defend their independence.

A DISTINGUISHED dignitary of the British Commonwealth world, titled as well as rich, has been preaching educational heresy in the grand manner. He wants to upset the entire system of British education by erasing from the school curriculum the study of French.

FRENCH LEAVE

The lordly magnate would have young Britons taught Spanish (think of the mundane English associations of "Carmen"). Portuguese (there's no harm in port, but fortunately it can be imported without anybody going to the length of learning the language). Swedish and German. Then, he thinks, they will be better equipped to do business with the world. The answer to this broadside, which has so far been heard only outside educational circles, is, "If the little boys and girls are not to be taught to speak French, how on earth are they going to manage when they start going to Paris for week-ends?"

TWA to AMERICA

PARIS ROME

The EGGED Management wishes to inform the public that the LAST BUSES will leave all Egged stations earlier than usual during the entire manoeuvres period. Definite particulars are available at Egged offices.

## COMING AND GOING



Mr. F.D. Goltz, Israel's Consul General in South Africa, seen on his arrival at Lydda Airport yesterday, shaking hands with Mr. Jan Maltz, Councillor of the City of Johannesburg and Manager of the South African Maccabiah Team, who left Israel for home at the same time. Between them stands Mr. M. Udov, liaison officer of the South African Zionist Federation in Israel.

## Readers' Letters

### MONEY CENSORSHIP

To the Editor of The POST

Sir—A resident of Ramle was invited to the Tel Aviv Post Office to be present at the opening of an incoming letter (already opened by Censor) to ascertain whether it contained foreign currency. It was found to contain one dollar note.

When asked by the clerk to which bank the note should be sent for payment, the man said that he preferred to re-open the "money" and explained that this visit had cost him 170 pruta bus fare and one day's work, IL2.250, and that he would like to spare the repeat of these expenses to fetch 357 prutot, less bank commission.

Is there any way to change the present procedure which would avoid trouble and loss to the public, satisfy the Con-

troller of Foreign Exchange and reduce Censorship work? Yours, etc., S.S.

Tel Aviv.

Post Office Answers

To the Editor of The POST

Sir—In all cases where Foreign Currency is found in a letter the department of P.O.s, Telegraphs and Telephones sends the receiver form DT.430. Paragraph 2 of this form says: "If you are unable to be present, you can send a representative, or give instructions at the bottom of this form that the letter/parcel can be opened by the P.O. clerks in your absence." It is clear from this that the recipient is under no obligation to be present when the letter is opened.

Yours, etc., TAX COLLECTOR Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Tel Aviv, September 23.

## MUSICAL DIARY

NAVIT presented two new immigrants in an Opera Evening at the Y.M.C.A. on Saturday. Jenny Comstons (from the Bucharest Opera) and Armand Sactery (from the Monte Carlo Opera House) sang a varied programme. The soprano betrayed ripeness and her voice was more favourable to the dramatic arias on the programme than to the larger lyrical part.

Her husband-partner has a cultured lyrical tenor with a pleasant timbre and a sympathetic delivery, as he proved at the start with Lenky's aria from Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin," and with the same master's Goethe-Lied "Nur wer die Sehnsucht kennt." His falsetto was striking in Rachmaninov's engaging "Georgian Song," and in Heine-Schumann's "Lotosblume." He was best in arias by Bizet, Leoncavallo, and Puccini. Miss Comstons's offering consisted mostly of French arias, excellently pronounced, from Charpentier's "Louise" and Halevy's "La Juive." She also gave Chamisso-Schumann's "Ich kann's nicht fassen, nicht glauben"; Yizhak Edet's Shepherd Song (in Hebrew); Rumanian songs by Brodianu and a "Lullaby" by Dunalevsky, the most popular Soviet operetta and film composer. The couple united in entrancing duets from Massenet's "Manon," Gounod's "Faust" and works of Glinka. George Singer was a trustworthy accompanist.

Glyndebourne During the afternoon Kol Yisrael offered a splendid recording of the Glyndebourne Festival production of Mozart's "Don Giovanni," conducted by Fritz Busch. It was an absorbing event. Of old acquaintances in the cast we particularly noted Louise Heilestuber and Koloman Pataky (of Vienna State Opera fame).

Gruenberg and Heifetz A magnificent event was the playing of Louis Gruenberg's Violin Concerto during Kol Israel's recorded Concert.



TWA to AMERICA

PARIS ROME



## CHURCHILL'S WAR MEMOIRS

### Air Defence's Wonder Weapon



LATE IN 1940, Prof. Lindemann (now Lord Cherwell) began to raise doubts in my mind about the accuracy of our bombing, and in 1941 I had authorized him Statistical Department to make an investigation at Bomber Headquarters. The results confirmed our fears. We had been assured that three-quarters of our bombs were hitting the target. We now learned that, although two-thirds of the bomber crews believed they had found the target one-fifth of them had actually failed to get within five miles of it. The air photographs showed how little damage was being done.

Several methods had been proposed to guide bombers to their targets by radio aids, but until we recognised how inaccurate our bombing was there seemed no reason to embark on such complications. Now attention was focused on them. We had developed a Lord Cherwell device called "Gee," by which radio pulses were sent out simultaneously from three stations far apart in England.

By exact timing of their arrival at an aircraft it could fix its position within a mile. This was an improvement, and we began to use it on a large scale about ten days after the Bruneval raid. With its aid we struck at most of the Ruhr, but it could not reach deep enough into Germany.

Another device on similar lines called "Oboe" was much more accurate. But since it involved flying for a considerable time in a straight line the bombers were exposed to great dangers from A.A. fire. And, as with "Gee," the radio waves for which it was de-

signed were too short to curve round the earth's surface; hence it could only be used up to distances at which the aircraft was above the horizon—say 200 miles at 25,000ft. This limited seriously the regions we could attack. Something better was needed.

Since 1941, when the idea had been shown to be feasible, Lindemann had argued that a radar set mounted in the aircraft itself could throw on a screen in the cockpit a map of the ground over which it flew. If the bomber navigated with the aid of "Gee" or other methods to within say 50 miles of the target it could then switch on the apparatus and drop its bombs through cloud or haze without possibility of jamming or interference. Distance would not matter, as the plane would carry its radar eye with it wherever it went and the eye could see in the dark.

This device, which afterwards became well known by the code name H.S. encountered many obstacles, and I was for some time warned that it could not be achieved. But early in 1943 the equipment was ready for operations. It was issued to the pathfinder group which, copying the German example of Kampf Gruppe 100, we had formed some months earlier. Success was immediate.

Our air offensive in 1943 started well, and the accuracy of the "Oboe" attacks worried the Germans considerably. The news that we were hitting individual factories on cloudy nights in the Ruhr reached Hitler at his headquarters in Russia. He immediately sent for Goering and General Martin, Director-General of Signals of the Luftwaffe. After haranguing them, he stated that it was a scandal that the British could achieve this feat, and the Germans could not.

Martini replied that the Germans were not only able to do it, but had done it in the Blitz with the "X" and "Y" beam systems. The Führer said he would not be convinced by words, and demanded a demonstration. At the cost of considerable effort, this was arranged. In the



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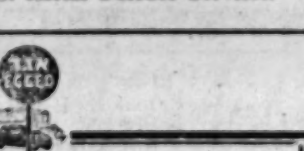
Distinguished Cellist  
I found the second concert of Nicolai and Joanna Graub.

BLACKOUT OF VEHICLES

To All Vehicle Owners :

- The past night's manoeuvres have shown that an appreciable number of vehicle owners failed to follow the blackout instructions.
- I hereby draw your attention to the fact that instructions and orders have been issued to the military and police not to permit vehicles which are not blacked out in conformity with requirements the right of movement during the hours of darkness.
- I hereby emphasize the need of painting the headlights dark (black, blue, brown), in such manner that only the bottom third of the lamps will permit light to issue.

B. BARUCH, Sgan Alot.  
C.O. Aerial Defence Services.



TWA to AMERICA

PARIS ROME

The EGGED Management wishes to inform the public that the LAST BUSES will leave all Egged stations earlier than usual during the entire manoeuvres period. Definite particulars are available at Egged offices.



## THE HINGE OF FATE (VI)

### NAMES IN THE NEWS

### GETULIO VARGAS OF BRAZIL

LONDON (O.P.M.S.)—BRAZILIANS have just made history by democratically voting back into power a dictator they had deposed five years before, Getulio Vargas. Getulio, as he is known throughout the country where first names almost outnumber surnames, is the man who taught most to Argentina's Juan Peron, though now he may have learned something from his former pupil. As Peron is a typical Argentine, with the truculence, the gift of the gab, and the mistrust of foreigners which characterize most of Argentina's 16 million people, Vargas is a true representative of Brazil's 50 millions.

Though from 1930 to 1945 he was the absolute master of Brazil, and in 1937 introduced the dictatorial "New State" (Estado Novo), he took care not to offend the sensibilities of Brazil's kindly and fundamentally democratic people. He ruled, but he made no open show of force. He controlled the Press and the radio, but did not bother anyone who did not bother him. Above all, he had the political wisdom to better the lot of the long-neglected working man, for whom he probably has a genuine regard.

Rapid Development

He is a short, benign, friendly man, born in the open plains near the Argentine border in 1883, a few years before Brazil changed from an Empire to a Republic. Within his lifetime Brazil has developed from a slave-owning society to one of the least color-conscious countries in the world; Rio and Sao Paulo have grown into sky-

scraping cities of over two million inhabitants; and the population of the whole country has doubled. Airlines link towns which were hitherto accessible only by week-long journeys by river steamer or month-long treks on foot, horseback or mule.

During the war, Brazil's government, under Getulio Vargas, declared war on the Axis Powers and Brazil became the first South American country ever to send troops—and aircraft—to European battlefields. Ships to the Brazilian Navy provided convoys and patrolled the South Atlantic. Brazil began to play a big part in international affairs.

Poor People's Man

Yet two-thirds of the population remain illiterate, and millions still live in conditions of the most primitive poverty. Those who can just sign their names may vote, and it is these underprivileged people, suffering from growing post-war inflation who have returned Getulio Vargas to power. They were politically advanced enough to overthrow a dictatorship in 1945, but ideologies mean less to them than full stomachs, so they have voted now for the man who likes to call himself "the father of the poor."

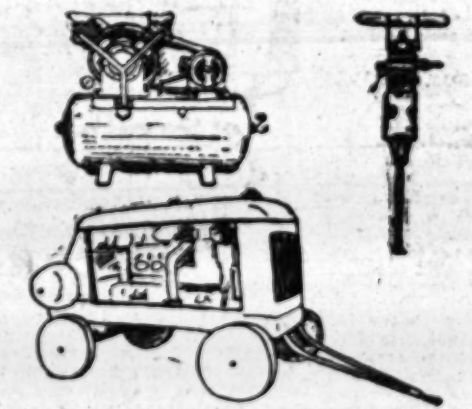
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The Exhibition will be open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 6 p.m.; on Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Representatives of Government offices, Municipalities and Local Councils, military workshops, building companies and contractors, manufacturers and garage owners and all those interested are hereby invited to attend.

Further particulars concerning the exhibits are available from the sole representative in Israel:



ATLAS

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